

20137

GOVT. OFFICE

MAY 885

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 16 of 1885.

## REPORT

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 18th April 1885.

## CONTENTS:

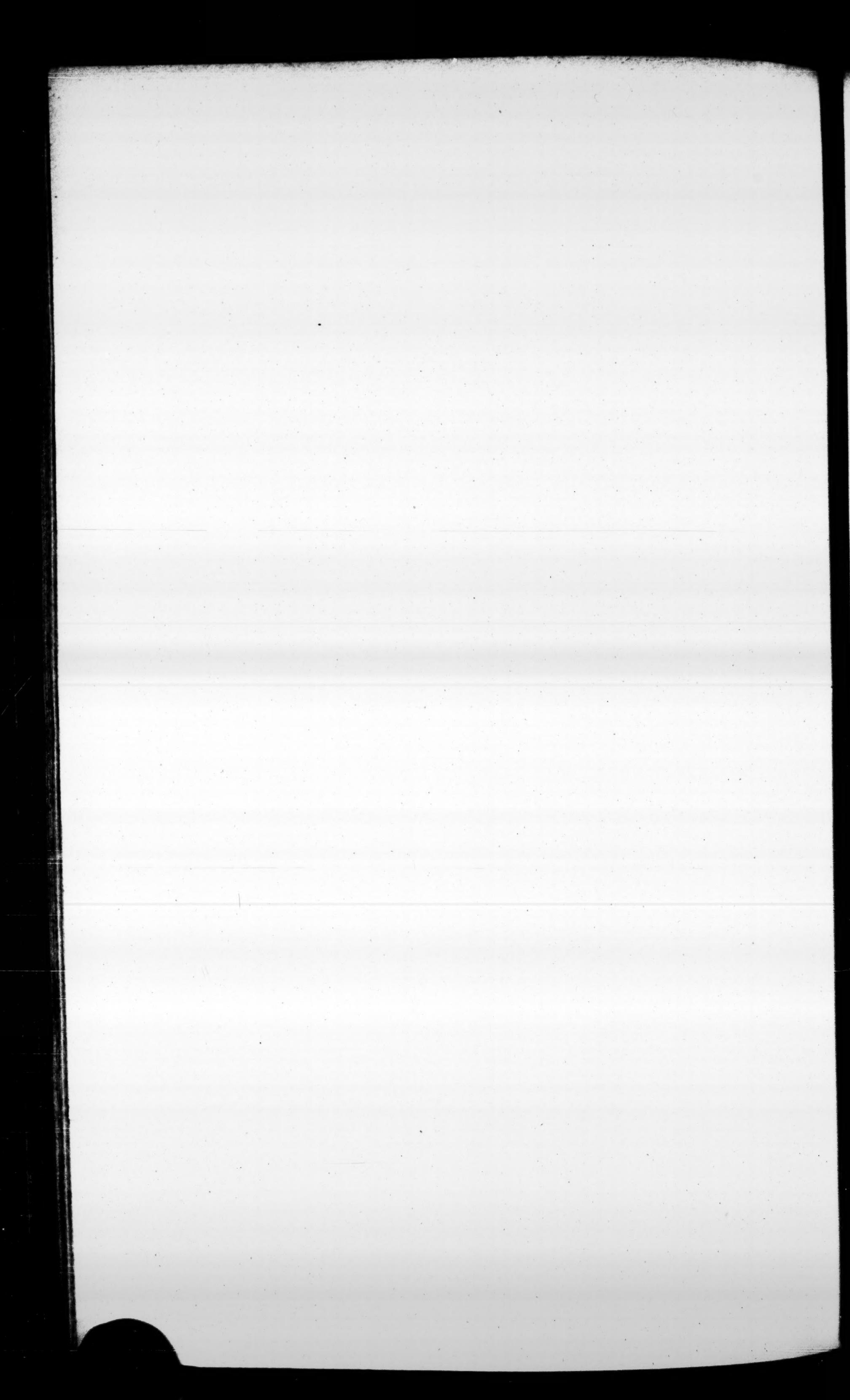
Page.	Page.		
The English and the Amir	... 557	Irregularity of railway authorities	... 567
Russia and England	... ib.	The working of the Stamp Act	... ib.
The English and the Amir	... ib.	The Self-Government Bill	... ib.
The strength of India	... ib.	Mr. Baker, the Assistant Superintendent of Police	... 568
Russia and England	... ib.	Enrolment of natives as volunteers	... ib.
Russia and England	... ib.	Famine in Bengal	... ib.
Natives as volunteers	... ib.	The English and the natives	... 569
England and Russia	... ib.	The year	... ib.
England and Russia	... ib.	The road from Amla Sadpur to Mirpore	... ib.
The loyalty of the Native Princes	... ib.	Increase of European soldiers in India	... ib.
The Rawul Pindee Durbar	... 559	The Self-Government Bill	... ib.
The Maharajah of Kashmir	... ib.	Admission of natives as volunteers at Madras	... ib.
England and Russia	... ib.	Complaints from Nawabgunge	... 570
England and the other European powers	... ib.	The Self-Government Bill	... ib.
The Native Princes	... ib.	The Self-Government Bill	... ib.
Russia and England	... ib.	A railway from Tarkesvar to Selimabad	... 571
England and Russia	... ib.	Natives as volunteers	... ib.
England, Russia and the natives of India	... 560	The distress in the province	... ib.
The English at Cabul	... ib.	Mr. Baker	... ib.
Russia and England	... ib.	Cholera in Raghunathpore	... 572
Russia and England	... ib.	Independent Tipperah	... ib.
Cashmere	... ib.	Review of the last Bengali year	... ib.
The necessity of war	... 661	The Assam planters	... 573
England and Russia	... ib.	Appointment of Mr. Lewis as Commissioner of Burdwan	ib.
England and Russia	... ib.	Natives as volunteers	... ib.
Russia and Afghanistan	... ib.	The vernacular scholarship examination	... 574
England and Russia	... ib.	The punchayet of Inatpore	... ib.
England and Russia	... ib.	The vernacular scholarship examination	... ib.
The Rawul Pindee Durbar	... 562	The Defence Association and guilty Europeans	... ib.
The Rawul Pindee Durbar	... ib.	The punchayets	... ib.
Fighting between Russians and Afghans	... 563	The distress in the province	... 575
Alliance with Persia	... ib.	Sir Rivers Thompson and the Local Self-Government Bill	... ib.
Mahomedans and the British Government	... ib.	Examination of Deputy Magistrates	... 576
England and Russia	... ib.	Impressment of coolies	... ib.
Loss and gain of India from a war between England and Russia	... ib.	The past year	... ib.
England and Russia	... 564	The current year	... ib.
Government and natives	... ib.	Mr. Baker, the Assistant Superintendent of Police	... 577
Baboo Rajmohan of Sylhet	... ib.	Shooting of a native by a European	... ib.
The Assam Land and Revenue Regulations in Sylhet	... ib.	Famine at Rampurhat	... ib.
Distrust of natives	... ib.	Mismanagement of the Tramway Company	... ib.
The Kati Hali Post Office	... 565	Water-supply in the Calcutta and South-Eastern State	... ib.
Scarcity of water in Bud-Bud	... ib.	Railway stations	... ib.
The Burdwan estate	... ib.	The volunteering movement	... ib.
The Cutwa Municipality	... ib.	The Self-Government Bill	... ib.
Complaints of Matgodá	... ib.	Loyalty of natives	... ib.
The time for the University examinations	... ib.	The paper on English in the First Arts Examination	... ib.
Compensation for land in Rajshahye	... ib.	The Pubna Jail	... 578
The aspiration of natives	... ib.	Reward for the loyalty of Indians	... ib.
The silting up of the Buraghaghát river in Rungpore	... 566	The upper primary examination	... ib.
Shahabad deprived of self-government	... ib.	Mr. Jones	... ib.
The Lieutenant-Governor and the power of introducing self-government	... ib.	Mismanagement of the Tramway Company	... ib.
Cholera and scarcity in Culna	... ib.	The volunteering movement	... 579
Volunteering movement	... ib.	The volunteering movement	... ib.
Fires at Moorshedabad	... ib.	Sir Rivers Thompson	... ib.
Scarcity of water	... ib.	The armies of Native Princes	... ib.
The outstill system	... ib.	The Burdwan Raj	... ib.
Self-government	... ib.	Oppression of natives	... ib.
Dr. Ram Das Sen	... 567	The post-office at Nilgiri	... 580
Increase in the price of salt	... ib.	Road from Cuttack to Taldanga	... ib.
Cholera at Somra	... ib.	Formation of a volunteer reserve	... ib.
Killing of a native by a European	... ib.	Government resolution on ministerial officers	... ib.

## CONTENTS :

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	" Sansodhini "	Chittagong	700	
2	" Purva Darpan "	Ditto	.....	6th April 1885.
3	" Tripurā Vártávaha "	Comillah	.....	
4	" Prem Pracháriní "	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	" Alok "	Calcutta	700	13th ditto.
6	" Ananda Bazar Patriká "	Ditto	102	10th ditto.
7	" Arya Darpan "	Ditto	12,000	18th ditto.
8	" Bangabásí "	Pubna	.....	
9	" Bártábaha "	Burrusal	450	
10	" Bharat Hitaishi "	Mymensingh	625	
11	" Bharat Mihir "	Burdwan	296	7th ditto.
12	" Bardwán Sanjivani "	Dacca	756	
13	" Bikrampore Patriká "	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	6th ditto.
14	" Cháruvártá "	Dacca	425	12th ditto.
15	" Dacca Prakásh "	Hooghly	800	10th ditto.
16	" Education Gazette "	Comercolly	500	11th ditto.
17	" Grámvártá Prakáshiká "	Calcutta	.....	
18	" Halisahar Prakáshiká "	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	8th ditto.
19	" Hindu Ranjiká "	Calcutta	700	
20	" Játiya Suhrid "	Midnapore	500	
21	" Medini "	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....	
22	" Mussulman Bandhu "	Berhampore	437	
23	" Murshidábád Patriká "	Ditto	.....	
24	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi "	Calcutta	850	13th ditto.
25	" Navavibhákar "	Sylhet	440	5th ditto.
26	" Paridarshak "	Calcutta	.....	10th ditto.
27	" Patáká "	Chandernagore	900	10th ditto.
28	" Prajá Bandhu "	Chittagong	600	
29	" Prántavásí "	Berhampore	600	10th ditto.
30	" Pratikár "	Beauleah	.....	
31	" Rajshahye Samvád "	Kakiná, Rungpore	220	9th ditto.
32	" Rungpore Dik Prakásh "	Calcutta	500	12th ditto.
33	" Sádháraní "	Ditto	500	3rd ditto.
34	" Sahachar "	Ditto	1,500	13th ditto.
35	" Samaya "	Ditto	4,000	11th ditto.
36	" Sanjivani "	Dacca	345	
37	" Sáraswat Patra "	Calcutta	.....	
38	" Shakti "	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	13th ditto.
39	" Som Prakásh "	Calcutta	3,000	
40	" Sulabha Samáchár "	Ditto	700	14th ditto.
41	" Surabhi "	Ditto	.....	
42	" Udbodhan "		.....	
<i>Daily.</i>				
43	" Dainik Vártá "	Calcutta	450	11th to 17th April 1885.
44	" Samvád Prabhákar "	Ditto	225	13th to 17th ditto.
45	" Samvád Púrnachandrodaya "	Ditto	300	11th to 16th ditto.
46	" Samachár Chandriká "	Ditto	625	13th to 16th ditto.
47	" Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká "	Ditto	520	10th to 16th ditto.
48	" Prabháti "	Ditto	1,000	
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	" Behar Bandhu "	Bankipore	.....	9th April 1885.
50	" Bharat Mitra "	Calcutta	1,500	6th ditto.
51	" Sáv Sudhánidhi "	Ditto	500	4th ditto.
52	" Uchit Baktá "	Ditto	300	
53	" Hindi Samáchár "	Bhagulpore	700	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
54	" Jam-Jahán-numá "	Calcutta	250	3rd and 10th April 1885.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
55	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	100	
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar" ... ... ...	Behar	250	
<i>Daily.</i>				
57	"Urdu Guide" ... ... ...	Calcutta	365	3rd to 6th & 8th to 16th April 1885.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
58	"Akhbar-i-darusultanat" ... ...	Calcutta	340	
<b>ASSAMESE.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
59	"Assam Vilásini" ... ... ...	Sibsagar	.....	
60	"Assam News" ... ... ...	Ditto	450	
<b>URIYA.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
61	"Utkal Dípiká" ... ... ...	Cuttack	250	28th March 1885.
62	"Utkal Darpan" ... ... ...	Balasore	200	31st ditto.
63	"Balasore Samvad Váhika" ... ...	Ditto	116	26th ditto.
64	"Sebaka" ... ... ...	Cuttack	200	1st April 1885.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
65	"Taraka" ... ... ...	Ditto	.....	
66	"Shiksábandhu" ... ... ...	Ditto	.....	
67	"Pradip" ... ... ...	Ditto	.....	
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
68	"Kshatriya Patriká" ... ... ...	Patna	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
69	"Chumparun Hitakari" ... ...	Bettia	.....	



## POLITICAL.

*THE Uchit Vaktá*, of the 4th April, says that it was not worthy of the British Government, which has not a few Indian princes under it, to have honoured the Amir so much. The English and the Amir.

The English Government has honoured the Amir of Afghanistan, the people of which hate Englishmen as kafirs, and have been guilty of deceit and inhumanity towards them. Are the native princes to understand that because they are not deceitful and cruel like the Afghans, they have not been highly honoured like Amir Abdur Rahman?

2. The *Paridarshak*, of the 5th April, says that Lord Dufferin seems to be labouring under a suspicion that Russia and England.

war; otherwise why should he be so anxious to impress the Amir with an idea of the military strength of the British Empire? The English often put themselves into difficulty by their greed for territorial acquisition. They lost America for this reason. Russia has long had an eye upon India, and now that the English have created many enemies, she thinks this to be her opportunity. Russia has advanced too far to recede. She has by her conquests in Central Asia only prepared the way. Those conquests are not paying, and so she must come to India. War seems to be inevitable. The English must be prepared for the occasion.

3. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 6th April, says that from the high honour which the English Government has shown to the Amir, the native princes will

The English and the Amir. come to the conclusion that the English, though so powerful, are yet ready to show great honour to princes who may be friendly to it.

4. The *Purva Darpan*, of the 6th April, disapproves of the idea of sending 15,000 additional English troops to India, and suggests the raising of fresh levies

The strength of India. in India itself, for that will be less costly. The writer is sorry that though the natives are ready to sacrifice their lives in the impending war with Russia, the privilege of enrolment as volunteers has not been extended to them.

5. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 6th April, says that England has nothing to fear in the impending war with Russia, as her cause is just, and Providence

Russia and England. will side with her. The English have a large army 1,200,000 strong. The princes and people of India are ready to sacrifice their lives for them, and Turkey will assist them. The existence of internal discontent in India and the Soudan war embolden Russia to measure her strength with England. But the discontent in India will not help Russia, for the people of India love the English in spite of all their faults. But Russia has, if she engages in a foreign war, to provide against the Nihilists in their own country.

6. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 7th April, says that an able Russia and England.

mediator can easily settle the matter in dispute between Russia and England. The vanity of the English nation has been somewhat wounded, because Russia did not put a stop to her advance towards Afghanistan when told to do so, and the English are therefore making preparations for war. Russia is not afraid of the military demonstrations of England. There is, therefore, every probability of Russia and England coming to a hostile collision. Fear of Russia seems to have unsettled the minds of Englishmen, and they are going to engage in a most mischievous war. They do not take into consideration the immense difficulties Russia will have to encounter in coming to

UCHIT VAKTA,  
April 4th, 1885.

PARIDARSHAK,  
April 5th, 1885.

SÁR SUDHÁNIDHI,  
April 6th, 1885.

PURVA DARPAN,  
April 6th, 1885.

CHARU VARTA,  
April 6th, 1885.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
April 7th, 1885.

India. What business have the English to delimit the frontier of Afghanistan? Are the Afghans their friends? They made war on the Afghans, and the Afghans are bent on having their revenge. Do the English think of averting Russian invasion by the delimitation of the Afghan boundary? Russians will not easily succeed in occupying Afghanistan. Even if they succeed, England, backed by the entire native population of India, has nothing to fear from them. The sending of the Boundary Commission was a mistake. The Commission should be recalled at once. The first duty of the English at this crisis is to trust natives and to arm them, and they will find the military resources of India inexhaustible.

SAHACHAR,  
April 8th, 1885.

7. The *Sahachar*, of the 8th April, says that a war between England and Russia is by no means desirable; and there are reasons to hope that a war between

the two powers may be prevented. The loyalty which the Indian princes and educated Indians have shown to the British Government in this time of danger is really admirable. Whatever the Anglo-Indian editors may say, it has been indisputably proved that Indians are truly loyal. India has now become closely related to England. Consequently the interests of the two countries are bound up together. It is admitted on all hands that it is the native princes who saved the British Empire at the time of the mutiny. Now that there is the apprehension of a war with Russia, the native princes have shown their readiness to sacrifice even their lives for the sake of the English Government. The native editors and the educated native community also are showing their loyalty. The editors are praying for the success of the English Government. The educated native community are anxious to enrol themselves as volunteers and to sacrifice their lives for the sake of the English Government. The writer desires that Government should enrol natives as volunteers. If Government does so, Russia will understand that the English Government will be able to bring at least half of the 250 millions of Indians to the field and will desist from war. If the English volunteers refuse to act in concert with native volunteers a separate volunteer corps should be formed for the latter.

SAHACHAR.

8. The same paper says that it is doubtful whether Russia will now be able to advance further. She cannot advance further merely depending upon her troops in Central Asia. Russians have understood that the English are more powerful than themselves.

SAHACHAR.

9. The same paper says that if Russia becomes a little moderate in her demands peace is certain. The writer believes that there will be no war.

SAHACHAR.

10. The same paper says that though the loyalty which has been recently shown by the Indian princes is rare in other countries, it is not rare in India. Similar loyalty was shown by the native princes at the time of the mutiny. Even the Anglo-Indian papers have now been compelled to admit the loyalty of the native princes.

PATAKA,  
April 10th, 1885.

11. The *Pataka*, of the 10th April, says that the people of the Deccan are not much in favour of the Rawul Pindee Durbar. They are of opinion that the Amir should not be made so much of, and that by such undue honour to the Amir the dignity of the native princes and of the whole of India has been impaired. The English Government is spending vast sums upon the entertainment of the Amir, but it has made no arrangements for testing the loyalty and strength of the native princes. No one, says the Editor, will think these objections to be worthless.

12. The same paper says that the *Englishman* has girt up its loins for the annexation of Cashmere whether by The Maharajah of Cashmere. fair means or by foul. It says that the

Maharajah of Cashmere has been found guilty of intriguing with Russia. Selfish Englishmen are now casting eager glances upon Cashmere. They have begun to make all sorts of accusations against the Maharajah in newspapers; but the statement of the *Englishman* is the strongest of all. It is quite impossible that the Maharajah of Cashmere, who made offers of assistance to the British Government the other day, should suddenly be found guilty of intriguing with Russia.

13. The same paper says that the English Government are making preparations for war, and have sought to England and Russia.

establish complete influence over the Amir with the object of frightening Russia. The Amir formed a friendship with Russia when he lived as an exile in Russian territories. Though he has been placed upon the throne of Afghanistan by the English he has not been able to forget the friendship of Russia. For this reason, the English are unable to repose entire confidence in him. The English have shown the Amir their wealth, their resources, and their intellectual power, have advised him to quarrel with Russia upon the pretext of differences regarding the settlement of the frontier, and have promised him assistance in times of need; but the Amir has not consented to the occupation of Candahar by the English. He has said that the Afghans are very hostile to the English, and that if the English enter Afghanistan, the Afghans will rise, and that he will not be able to save the lives of the English soldiers in that case. It is not possible that Russia will be frightened by the preparations made by England. Prince Bismarck again is secretly playing a game. He will gain his own object, if he can produce a quarrel between England and Russia. He is hostile to England. He is now also anxious to extend the German dominion. He is desirous of annexing Holland. For these reasons, the writer apprehends that the Central Asian difficulties may lead to war in Europe, and may destroy the peace of the world.

14. The same paper says that the whole of Europe is now hostile England and the other European powers. to England. The writer therefore recommends

that England should put an end to the Soudan war, should, if possible, come to an agreement with Russia, and should establish friendly relations with France and Germany. If she does so, the peace of the world will not be destroyed and international commerce will be developed. Let the intelligent English once consider whether deluging the world with human blood or establishing brotherly feeling all over the world is the better course.

15. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 10th April, says that the native princes The native princes have done well by placing the resources of

their States at the disposal of Government which can, if it likes, lead three lakhs of soldiers to the field from the native States alone, without any cost to itself. And still some narrow-minded men are anxious to reduce the armies of native Princes.

16. The same paper says that men in high position in England do not Russia and England. believe in the peaceful professions of Russia.

They are for making preparations for war, and for occupying some places on the Afghan frontier. The apprehensions of the English seem to be well founded.

17. The *Prajabandhu*, of the 10th April, says that Russia has England and Russia. an army four times as numerous as the English army.

The cost of the Russian army is £3,000,000 and of the English army £26,470,000. The cost per head of an

PATAKA,  
April 10th, 1885.

PATAKA.

PATAKA,

ARYA DARPAH,  
April 10th, 1885.

ARYA DARPAH.

PRAJABANDHU,  
April 10th, 1885.

English soldier is £60-2s; that per head of a Russian soldier is £36-1s. Under the circumstances the Russians must surely fear that each English soldier is a match for four Russian soldiers. Hence the Russian bear must have to lower himself before the British Lion either before the war or just at the commencement of the war.

PRAJABANDHU.  
April 10th, 1885.

18. The same paper quotes from the *Echo* newspaper of England the following passage :—

“ Russia, barbarous Russia, conquers and annexes a country, and then gives its sons a career. They rise to high rank in her army and her civil service ; but not so with us. Liberal, enlightened England gives nothing but fair words,” and remarks that though the English have tried the natives in various ways and never found them wanting, still the natives have never succeeded in obtaining the confidence of their masters.

Some of the evil advisers of Government are giving currency to a rumour that the Mahomedans of India are rejoicing at the success of the Mahdi. Those that can spread such rumours are capable of doing anything. Will not this wound the feelings of forty millions of Mahomedans in India?

PRAJABANDHU.

19. A correspondent of the same paper says that the object of the English in making vast preparations for the protection of the kingdom of Afghanistan is the conquest of Kabul in the way in which they took gradual possession of Bengal, by first leaving a semblance of power to the Nabob, and then by pensioning him off.

PRATIKAR,  
April 10th, 1885.

20. The *Pratikár*, of the 11th April, says that there is no chance of a peaceful settlement with the Russians. They had no reason to hasten their march with an army to Herat. They now promise not to advance, but that is only to gain time. No reliance can be placed on their professions. They promised not to advance towards Merv, but they have now occupied it. They have been longing for the possession of India since the days of Peter the Great.

SANJIVANI,  
April 11th, 1885.

21. The *Sanjivani*, of the 11th April, hopes that there will be no war between England and Russia. The writer is glad to find that England is very anxious for peace, and that it has sent Lord Roseberry to Germany to secure her mediation in its present differences with Russia.

SANJIVANI.

22. The same paper does not believe the story that Cashmere is intriguing with the Russians against England. The writer suspects that some one inimically disposed towards the Maharajah of Cashmere has forged letters to ruin him. If the Maharajah is guilty, let him be ruined by all means ; but if he is not guilty, a single hair of the head of the old man should not be touched. The writer advises the British Government to be very careful in dealing with the Maharajah.

SANJIVANI.

23. The same paper says that if the English trust the natives there is no necessity for going to war with Russia. If Russia covets India let her advance. If she can subjugate the Afghan race, so fond of independence, let her do it. If Russia can conquer the race which England with all her resources could not conquer in a hundred years, she should not be opposed. The English backed as they are by 250 millions of natives have nothing to fear from Russian advance. Why are the English making such vast preparations for the protection of Afghanistan ? And why do they allow the Amir to take advantage of the fear of the English to exact money from them ? The English are not conscious of their own strength, otherwise the din of war would not have deafened their ears in India.

24. The *Sádhárani*, of the 12th April, says that the Russian Generals in Central Asia are very ambitious, and act just as they please. The Russian

England and Russia.

Government has not only refused to condemn its Generals, but is making regular preparations for war. The English are mistaken in thinking that Russia has no other troops near the Caspian than those under General Komaroff, and that she is poor. Russia has made regular preparations for war, and will not easily desist. It is said that the reply of the Russian Government to Lord Granville's letter is not satisfactory. But though Russia has made such preparations, she will not easily venture to fight with England. Russia at first determined to do so upon seeing the small number of English troops. But the loyalty of the native princes and the offer of assistance made by them have disheartened her. The loyalty of the native princes will surely win the gratitude of Government.

SADHARANI,  
April 12th, 1885.

25. The same paper says that the Amir is not safe. During his absence Russians attacked the Afghans. Probably the Amir will have to make preparations

England and Russia. for war immediately upon returning to Afghanistan. If the English Government now send troops to assist the Amir, a war will soon break out between England and Russia.

26. The *Samaya*, of the 13th April, says that the day on which the Amir reached Peshawur, an officer under General Komaroff engaged a body of Afghans near

Russia and Afghanistan. Panjdeh on the Kusk river. Now it is clear that Russia is not sincere in her professions. She simply wants to gain time. A war with Russia has become unavoidable. Lord Roseberry has been sent to Germany to ask her to mediate. The war will not be declared until he returns. The writer will be glad if the quarrel is settled without a war.

SAMAYA,  
April 13th, 1885.

27. The *Návavibhákar*, of the 13th April, says that the British

England and Russia. Government has demanded an explanation from the Russian Government, for Russian

attack upon the Afghans at Panjdeh. Many persons say that Germany has espoused the cause of England and frightened Russia. If Germany shows anger, Russia will have to yield. This is also a very favourable opportunity for Germany to increase her prestige. Prince Bismarck may not let slip such an opportunity. Reuter says that the Russian Government has asked for an explanation from General Komaroff. Russia has no desire of quarrelling with England. But the writer does not believe that England will easily believe Russia. The English nation has become excited, and preparations are being made for war. It is easy to engage in a war, but it is difficult to get out of it. Indians are so much anxious, because they will have to bear the expenses of the war if it should break out. Those who are eager for the war are the greatest enemies of the human race.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
April 13th, 1885.

28. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 13th April, believes that a war with

England and Russia. Russia may yet be prevented if Germany and

Russia. The writer does not approve of the policy of making Afghans resist the advance of Russia. The Afghans are sure to be defeated. But Russian soldiers are no match for the English soldiers. If the English soldiers are employed to resist the advance of Russia, the Russians will surely be defeated. Defeat in one or two battles will discourage the Russians. If operations are carried on in this manner and if attempts are made for the settlement of the difference by mediation the war may soon be brought to an end.

SOM PRAKASH,  
April 13th, 1885.

29. We extract the following observations from an article in the

The Rawul Pindee Durbar.

*Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 13th April, on the "Rawul Pindee Durbar." Everybody will

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
April 13th 1885.

be glad to hear of the promise made by the Amir in the presence of the notabilities assembled at the Durbar, but the editor would have been probably more glad if, instead of calling upon only those that were assembled there to be witnesses to his promise, the Amir had made it in the name of God also. Moreover, the way in which he has made the promise shows, in some measure, if not completely, that he seems to think that he is forming this alliance with the British Government solely for its benefit. The editor would have been glad if, in the course of his speech, it had been stated by the Amir that he was, but comparatively, an insignificant ally for the powerful British Government, and that any assistance therefore which he might render would not perhaps much benefit England, but that, on the contrary, the promise of the British Government to defend his kingdom against all external enemies had placed him under great obligation. No Asiatic would, as a rule, do any act without taking the name of God. The Amir also, when giving his pledge at the Durbar, would not probably have forgotten to do so, had he not been, as seems likely enough, overpowered by the exhibition of wealth on the occasion. It was perhaps for this reason that the Amir only thought of the Queen, the Governor-General, and other great men that were assembled before him. Or it might be that the Amir, who was aware that all political alliances rest upon the foundation of self-interest, felt that the less close such alliances were the better, and he therefore purposely abstained from taking the name of God.

The editor cannot blame the Amir for giving his pledge in such a way as to imply that he entered into an alliance with England solely owing to the solicitude of the British Government and for its benefit. The British Government has shown such undue regard for the Amir, has expended so much money to establish its influence over him, and has humoured him in such a way that he may not unnaturally come to believe that by entering into this alliance with England, he is laying the English under a great obligation.

The editor wishes from his heart that the Amir may not forget his promise, but act according to it, and that with the sword presented him by the Governor-General, he may smite all the enemies of the British Government. But history teaches the lesson that the promises of kings are as short-lived as lines drawn on water. Similar pledges had been given by previous Amirs of Afghanistan, but not one of them redeemed them. Not to speak of savage and treacherous Afghans; even the Russians who are Christians, and are civilised are said to have broken their promises to the British Government. The British officials also have in this country repeatedly broken their promises. Nobody can, therefore, say that through necessity or self-interest the Amir will not break the promise he has made to Lord Dufferin. This costly alliance with the Amir may come to an end any moment, but if Government had endeavoured to stimulate the loyalty of the people of India in the way in which it has sought to gain the friendship of the Amir, that loyalty would never have been destroyed, while the British Empire would have been strengthened to an extent to which the friendship of a thousand Amirs is not likely to strengthen it.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA  
April 13th, 1885.

The Rawul Pindee Durbar.

30. The same paper remarks that the friendship of the Amir has now become very necessary for the British Government. But it is very difficult to gain it. Lord Dufferin may not probably find the task very difficult. He may gain over the Amir by promising him large subsidies from the Indian Treasury about which nobody is ever held responsible. But what will be the gain from this arrangement? If now there should be war, Government might gain some advantage, but it will be long before war actually breaks out between England and Russia. The British Government may, indeed, with the consent of the Amir, occupy Candahar and construct a railway through

Afghanistan, but if Russia does not now enter upon war, how long will Government station an army in Candahar?

If Russia is really wise, she will not soon advance further. When the cost of maintaining an army in Candahar will have exhausted the funds of the British Government, when the Afghans will have been displeased by a protracted British occupation of their country, and consequently the alliance with the Amir will have come to an end, and the loyalty of the people of India will have been shaken in consequence of the attempts of Government, to fill the Exchequer, it will be then time for Russia to declare war.

31. The same paper observes that in the recent fighting between the Fighting between Russians and Afghans and the Russians, the former appear to have been the aggressors. It is probable

that they brought about the engagement encouraged by the alliance of the Amir with the British Government. If the Russians are the aggressors, the British Government will either have to put up with their insolence or to fight with them. If there be soon war, perhaps the operations will not be conducted on the Afghan frontiers. The fact that British officers were present when the Afghans fought at Panjdeh, and did not help them, has very probably made them angry with the English. If the Afghans are angry, the English will not perhaps venture to fight with Russia in their country. Besides the task of sending a large army to Herat is almost impracticable. If Russia is to be fought at all, she should be fought in Asia Minor, or in some place in Europe.

32. The same paper remarks in reference to the rumour regarding an Alliance with Persia.

alliance with Persia, that the British Government seems to have been indebted to Mahomedans in some previous existence. In Egypt, Afghanistan, Turkey and Persia, everywhere the English are paying off their debt to Mahomedans.

33. A correspondent of the same paper says that if it is true that Mahomedans and the British Government really fears danger from Mahomedans in the time of war, it has

not done well to show such undue respect to the Amir. There may be emissaries from the Madhi present in India, who are fomenting the dissatisfaction of the Mussalmans by referring to the reverses of the English in the Soudan. When, therefore, Mahomedans see that the British Government is making so much of the Amir, they may not unnaturally conclude that English rule in India is about to end.

34. The *Surabhi*, of the 14th April, says that the English have been England and Russia.

really defeated in the battle of Panjdeh. The battle took place owing to the instigation of the English. It cannot be believed that the English were mere spectators of the battle. It is not also clear why the English sought the protection of the Russians. The English Government thought that it would gain its own end by frightening Russia and by inciting the Afghans to fight against her. But it has been entangled in its own net.

35. The same paper says that in the event of a war between England and Russia, India will be injured in many ways.

Loss and gain of India from a war between England and Russia.

Firstly, India will have to bear the largest portion of the expenses of the war ; secondly, both the internal and external trade of India will be greatly injured ; thirdly, much blood will be shed, and many inhuman cruelties will be practised ; fourthly, the people will be uneasy in mind throughout the war. But this war, of which the evil effects will be so many, will be incalculably beneficial to India in one respect. The war will see all India united in heart and soul under a common sovereign. The Indian youths have become the eyesore of officials, owing to their endeavours to bring about a union of Indian races. But the present war has united all India, at least for

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
April 13th, 1885.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA

ANANDA BAZAR,  
PATRIKA.

SURABHI  
April 14th, 1885,

SURABHI.

some time. Another benefit that Indians will derive from this war is that the English, nay the whole world, will see that Indians are truly loyal. Even the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer* and other anti-native papers, which have always proclaimed the disloyalty of Indians, are now loudly praising their loyalty. Another great benefit that India will derive from this war is that England will clearly understand that it is impossible for her to defend India without the assistance of Indians. The English Government has now clearly understood that the native princes and their troops are its chief strength, and that the freedom of the native princes and their troops should be kept unimpaired. It has also now been convinced that the Indian people, too, should be treated in that liberal spirit. The war will also inspire the troops of the native princes, who are now sitting idle, with heroism.

BANGABASI,  
April 18th, 1885.

36. The *Bangabasi*, of the 18th April, says that some people are calling the English cowards and worthless.

Will the English, who broke the power of

Napoleon, and crushed the Russians in the Crimean War, submit to be kicked by Komaroff? The English were never so greatly insulted in Central Asia as in the present instance. People are asking, why have not the English declared war as yet? War is not a very easy affair. It will commence as soon as the necessary preparations are complete.

Who was responsible for the recent occurrence at Panjdeh? About a month and a half ago Mr. Gladstone told the Russians to withdraw. But the Russians simply laughed at him. A truce was afterwards agreed to, but this was humiliating to the English in the eye of the world. The affair at Panjdeh completes their humiliation. The people of Asia will think that the Russians contemn England.

#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

PARIDARSHAK,  
April 5th, 1885.

37. The *Paridarshak*, of the 5th April, says that Government often raises high hopes in the minds of natives only to disappoint them. Government does not

trust them, and has therefore disarmed them. The people of India do not desire the expulsion of the English; what they want is good government. Lord Ripon tried to govern them well, and they were very grateful to him. Still Government does not trust the natives. Had natives been trusted, Russia would not have ventured to come near India, even with the assistance of the Amir. Government has not missed any opportunity to try the native soldiers, and in every trial they have proved successful. If the armies of native princes join the English army, and if the Amir remains friendly, Russia will not venture to invade India. But in spite of the loyal offers of service made by these princes they are not trusted.

PARIDARSHAK.

38. The same paper is glad to learn that Baboo Rajmohan is proceeding home on three months' leave. The writer hopes that this unpopular official will

PARIDARSHAK.

not return to Sylhet, as Mr. Pope is coming to his place.

39. The same paper is glad to hear a rumour that Lord Dufferin declines to pass the Assam Land and Revenue Regulations in their present form. Sylhet will be happy if the Permanent Settlement and the

CHARU VARTA,  
April 6th, 1885.

The Assam Land and Revenue Re-  
gulations in Sylhet.

law regarding the mutation of names are not interfered with.

40. The *Charu Varta*, of the 6th April, asks, what have the natives done to deserve the distrust of Government shown by the fact that they are not entrusted with

arms? The orders of Government granting the privilege of enrolment as volunteers to Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians to the exclusion of loyal natives ready to sacrifice their lives in a war against Russia, are considered by the writer to be extremely impolitic. Fear of Russia has penetrated

into the remotest villages of India, and her people are ready to bleed for their country. Their non-admission into the Volunteer Corps at such a time is a great mistake. The princes and people of India are not disloyal. Government should allow them to fight without restriction of race and colour. Confidence begets confidence. Government has no confidence in natives, because it thinks them to be rebels.

41. A correspondent writing to the same paper complains that the peon of the Katihali Post Office comes once

The Katihali Post Office.

a week, and loses no opportunity of sending

letters to distant villages through people frequenting market places instead of going himself to them. The writer hopes that either an additional peon will be employed for the daily delivery of letter to these villages, or a new post office will be opened for their convenience.

42. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 7th April, hears from a confidential source that there is a great scarcity

Scarcity of water in Bud-Bud.

of water in Bud-Bud. Even unwholesome

drinking water cannot be had except at great distances. About 90 per cent. of the tanks have dried up.

43. A correspondent writing to the same paper does not understand why it is proposed to appoint a European Manager on a high pay to the Burdwan Raj.

The writer is afraid that many Europeans will be appointed to it by the Court of Wards, and that many Bengalis will be deprived of their appointments.

44. A correspondent writing to the same paper complains that, owing to the negligence of the Municipal Officers

The Cutwa Municipality.

at Cutwa, warrants are often issued against

rate-payers who have paid their taxes.

45. A correspondent writing to the same paper complains that thefts and gang robberies have become very common

Complaints of Matgoda.

at Matgoda. The local officers and the

district officer should pay particular attention to this complaint.

The writer draws the attention of divisional officers to irregularities in conducting Vernacular Scholarship Examination at Bankoora.

Many cows have been killed and men mauled by tigers. Tiger-hunters should be employed to trace and kill these animals.

46. The *Sahachar*, of the 8th April, says that there is great probability of the candidates for the University

The time for the University Examinations.

Examinations falling ill, owing to hard mental

work in the intense heat of summer. The writer recommends that the examinations should be held in the beginning of the Bengali month Falgun.

47. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 8th April, says that the compensation

Compensation for land in Raj-shahye.

which is being given for houses and other property situated on lands taken for the purposes

of a new embankment to the south of Rampore Beauleah is very inadequate. The owners of these houses and other property are loud in their complaints. They do not get any redress from the Collector. This is great oppression !! This is highhandedness indeed !!

48. The same paper says that high English education has raised aspirations in the minds of natives, but Government unfortunately does not understand this.

The aspiration of natives.

Lord Lytton, at the Delhi Assemblage, and Sir Rivers Thompson, at the Trades' Dinner, expressed sentiments very unfavourable to native aspirations. But the writer says that these aspirations are not misdirected as has been represented. He asks those European officers in high position, who do not come in contact with natives, to infer the ability of the natives from their high aspirations.

CHARU VARTA,  
April 6th, 1885.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
April 7th 1885.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

SAHACHAR,  
April 8th, 1885.

HINDU RANJIKÁ  
April 8th, 1885.

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
April 9th 1885.

**49.** The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 9th April, publishes a letter from a correspondent in which he complains of the silting up of the river Buraghagat, and of the accumulation of mud at its source near Jayanpore, where it branches away from the Pugla river. Formerly there was a mud culvert at this point on the road leading from Gaibanda to Sadullapore. But recently a strong embankment has been thrown across the river, so that water cannot pass over it except in flood time. Sometime ago the people applied to the local authorities at Gaibanda to have the silt there removed, but instead of granting their prayer an embankment has been thrown over the river. The writer draws the attention of the Deputy Magistrate of Gaibanda to this matter.

PATAKA.  
April 10th, 1885.

**50.** The *Patáká*, of the 10th April, says that at first Shahabad was included among the districts, where self-government was to be introduced. But Shahabad has now been excluded from the schedule. The writer is sorry that the introduction of self-government in a district depends upon the pleasure of the Civilian authorities. It is said that Shahabad has been deprived of the right of self-government at the recommendation of the Commissioner of Patna.

PATAKA.

ARYA DARPAN,  
April 10th, 1885.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
April 10th, 1885.

PRATIKAR,  
April 12th, 1885.

PRATIKAR.

PRATIKAR.

PRATIKAR.

**51.** The same paper is very glad that the Lieutenant-Governor has complied with the request of Baboo Annanda Mohun Bose, that he should reserve to himself the power of introducing self-government in any district he pleases.

**52.** The *Arya Darpana*, of the 10th April, says that the people near Culna are suffering from an outbreak of cholera as well as from scarcity of food and water. Several villages like Kistodebpore, to the west of Culna, have become entirely depopulated.

**53.** The *Education Gazette*, of the 10th April, learns from the *Indian Mirror* that fifty very respectable men in Patna have placed a petition in the hands of the Magistrate, for submission to Government, for enrolment as volunteers. If the Europeans have any objection to take the natives into their own corps, the natives may form a separate corps for themselves.

**54.** The *Pratikar*, of the 18th April, says that fires are breaking out at Murshedabad almost daily. The police and the municipality are doing nothing to avert the ruin of the people.

**55.** The same paper notices that the sufferings of the people of the Murshedabad district are owing not only to scarcity of food, but also to scarcity of water. The writer is glad to find that the leading zemindars of the district are doing their best in the way of excavating tanks to give employment to the famine-stricken people. The persons mentioned by the writer as doing this good work are Baboo Bimalananda Mukerji, general manager, Baboo Bagala Nanda Mukerji, the manager of Baboo Ashutosh Nath Rai, and Baboos Ramdas Sen and Radhika Prashad Sen.

**56.** The same paper is glad to notice that the outstill system has been abolished by Government. Drunkenness is sure to decrease under the sunder distillery system.

**57.** The same paper says that though self-government has been introduced in all districts, except one, in the Central Provinces, it has been extended to only 17 districts in Bengal. Why are districts like Mymensing, Tipperah and Backergunge excluded from the privilege of self-government. The Lieutenant-Governor can grant the privilege to any district he pleases. If he is not

opposed to self-government, why does he not extend it to the other districts of Bengal.

58. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that Baboos Ram Das Sen and Radhika Charan Sen, zemindars, have postponed the realisation of rent from their famine-stricken raiyats, and are giving employment to a large number of men by taking in hand the excavation of one tank at Barala and one at Kalikapur, and the construction of a school building at the former place.

Dr. Ram Das Sen.  
Increase in the price of salt.

59. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that the shop-keepers of Akhra Khola came to an understanding among themselves on the 10th of Chaitra to raise the price of salt from six pice to seven pice per seer. When asked the reason why they did so, they replied that Government has raised the duty; and thereby obliged them to raise the price. The Deputy Magistrate of Satkhira is asked to attend to this matter.

60. A correspondent writing to the same paper from Somra says that Cholera at Somra.  
a serious outbreak of cholera and small-pox has taken place at that place. People are dying in such large numbers that the people cannot do but throw the dead bodies into the river. The river whence the people draw their supply of water has been greatly polluted. The writer is surprised to find that the police is making no arrangements for the cremation of the dead bodies.

61. The *Sanjivani*, of the 11th April, notices that one Sullivan, a volunteer at Lahore, has stabbed a native. Killing of a native by a European.  
The unfortunate man says that he was drunk at the time, and he has no recollection of what he has done. The writer is afraid that many more natives will be killed when all Europeans and Eurasians will become volunteers. He asks Lord Dufferin to take steps to protect the lives of unarmed natives.

62. The same paper complains that during the Churamani-jog, pilgrims had to wait for two or three days at Goalundo, after purchasing tickets, because Irregularity of railway authorities.  
the railway authorities could not promptly supply them with carriages. Only the most fortunate among them were packed like sheep in goods waggons.

63. The same paper says that the Stamp Act is working great mischief in the country. The Calcutta High Court has declared it illegal to enter payments in books without putting on stamps.

The working of the Stamp Act.

The Madras High Court has ruled that if any one acknowledges the receipt of a payment of more than Rs. 20 in a letter, he will have to put on a stamp. The stamp duty in a law suit of very small value is ruinous. There should be some mitigation of the severity of the stamp law.

64. The same paper says that the Self-Government Bill has been passed. The memorials from Mymensingh, Tipperah and Barisal, for the inclusion of these districts into the third schedule of the Bill have produced no result. The Lieutenant-Governor has distinctly said that inclusion in these schedules depended entirely on the recommendation of the Magistrates. The word of the Magistrate is gospel to the Lieutenant-Governor. He pays no regard to the representations of educated natives. The writer thinks that an agitation should be set on foot in those districts which have been thus deprived of the boon of self-government to get themselves included in the third schedule.

PRATIKAR,  
April 3rd, 1885.

PRATIKAR.

PRATIKAR.

SANJIVANI,  
April 11th, 1885.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI,  
April 11th, 1885.

65. The same paper says that Mr. Baker, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who insulted Tarini Baboo at

Mr. Baker, the Assistant Superintendent of Police. Kishnagore, who insulted Rajas and Mahara-

jahs at Tarakesvar in the presence of the

Viceroy, who was beaten at that place during the Siva Chaturdasi, festival, has been fined Rs. 10 by the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore. The Lieutenant-Governor should consider whether such a man should be retained in the police service.

SANJIVANI.

66. The same paper says that Europeans have no stake in India, and

Enrolment of natives as volunteers. they are mere temporary residents. But they can become volunteers, and can learn the art of

war. The Eurasians are a drop in the ocean,

and they too have very little property to protect in this country. But Government has favoured them with the privilege of enrolment as volunteers. The native Christians who are equal to other natives in all respects have also got the privilege. But the natives who form the bulk of the population and hold the bulk of the property of the country, have been deprived of the privilege of self-defence. A Russian advance will endanger the lives and property of the natives more than those of any other race. The natives never desire the downfall of the British Empire in India, though they proclaim boldly the defects of its administration and the oppression practised by its officers.

SANJIVANI

67. The same paper says that Nahirer Bandhu to the east of Khayer

Famine in Bengal.

Buni has not produced rice at all this year.

It has produced barley and wheat to a small

extent. The cultivation of potato and other crops has given employment to many labourers. Unless Government gives the raiyats advances they will not be able to carry on the work of cultivation next year. The production of rice in Tetul Bagan to the west of Khayer Buni is next to nothing. Many people have left the village in quest of work, and their families at home are starving. Radhaballah Chasi has fled away, and his wife with three children and her brother are starving.

The condition of the people of Kuldanga is not so bad, though the recent hail storms have injured the sugarcane and other crops.

The rice crop at Pathar Hati has failed. Those people who have no cultivation are suffering greatly.

The sugarcane crop did not exactly fail at Jogamohanpur, but the molasses prepared from sugarcane are of a very inferior quality. Many have fled the country, and many have gone to the eastern districts in quest of work. If, in spite of all this distress, any one reports to Government that there is no famine in this country, he must indeed be a blind man. Famine and malaria have done their worst at Mohanpur. The condition of the people will be extremely sad, unless they are speedily relieved. Prasanna Kaluni, whose dead body was found at the annachhatra at Chak Tetulia, was an inhabitant of Nandamohanpur to the east of Mohanpur. Her uncles are living in great distress. Many are in great want.

All classes of men at Nabasan are in want. Brahman females are no where in so great distress as in this village and in Mandalgram in Satgechhe. Baboo Bhairab Chundra Viswas is ready to excavate his tank if Government lends him Rs. 500 on the security of a registered deed. The writer hopes that Government, if it wants to provide poor people with work, should grant the application of the Baboo. Even after the provision of these men, helpless women and children are to be fed in the annachhatra.

The people of Baruipara, and especially the Bagdis, are in great want.

If one wants to see the worst misery of man, to hear the cries of want, and to witness men reduced to skeletons, one should go to Ranpur, Dubrajpur and other villages. Public officers say that there is no famine, and still men are dying of want. O Lord! witness all this!

The Mahomedans of Dubrajpur are in great want. Unless speedily relieved, they will die of starvation.

68. The *Grámvártá Prakáshiká*, of the 11th April, says that the natives have come to learn that danger to the English is danger to themselves. The Arms Act should no longer be allowed to remain in the Statute Book.

The English and the natives. The year.

69. The same paper, in reviewing the history of the year, says that the only hope of the natives lies in their self-reliance. The Rent Bill has been passed

in spite of the remonstrances of both zemindars and ryots. The Self-Government Act places all the powers of the Boards in the hands of the Magistrate in spite of the remonstrances of educated natives. The outstill system practically remains in force. These unsuccessful agitations clearly point to the lesson that natives should learn self-reliance. People have lost much time in making the grievances of the famine-stricken districts known to Government. Had the natives relied upon their own self, many lives might have been saved. That some of the famine-stricken people still get their meals is owing chiefly to the self-reliance of some of the natives.

With reference to the Webb case, the writer remarks that the establishment of associations like the District Association of Nuddea has become a necessity in this country to bring to the notice of Government stories of oppression and of failures of justice, which otherwise do not come to its notice. During the course of the year under review, natives have shown a deeper appreciation of newspapers. These newspapers cannot of course expect a just criticism from Sir Rivers Thompson, whose acts they are often obliged to criticise rather severely. But the writer is sorry that the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* should try to prove that native newspapers are disloyal without knowing anything about them.

70. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that a portion of The road from Amla Sadrpur to Mirpore has been washed away by a neighbouring tank between Madpur and Khayerpur to the great inconvenience of the people. The portion washed away should by all means be repaired before the rainy season.

71. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 12th April, says that the military Increase of European soldiers in India. authorities are for increasing the strength of the European army in India. But the writer thinks that the native army can be strengthened at a smaller cost. The native soldiers have shown their bravery and skill in many wars.

72. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor has acknowledged the ability and education of the natives in order to silence the enemies of self-government, and has denied their ability as administrators in order to silence its friends. His trimming policy has landed him in a contradiction.

73. The same paper learns from the *Surabhi* newspaper that the Admission of natives as volunteers at Madras. Secretariat office has not sanctioned the admission of four native gentlemen into the Volunteer Corps at Madras. If the Secretariat office has done this, it is entirely in the wrong. This is not the time when an effort should be made to create a suspicion in the country that the English have no confidence in natives.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA,  
April 11th, 1885.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
April 12th, 1885.

DACCA PRAKASH.

DACCA PRAKASH

DACCA PRAKASH,  
April 3rd, 1885.

**74.** The Nawabgunge correspondent of the same paper complains that a rabid jackal bit four persons in Madhabpur, and a girl has been devoured by jackals at Jaipara. The Arms Act is to be thanked for all these losses of life.

The people of this part of the country pay the road cess, but still the road which was constructed during the late scarcity from Bardhanpara to Kalakopa has been allowed to fall out of repairs to the great inconvenience of the people.

The farmers of the ferry ghâts do not maintain sheds on both sides of the river, as they are bound to do by the terms of their lease.

SADHARANI,  
April 12th, 1885.

**75.** The *Sâdhârâni*, of the 12th April, says that the Indian Association and the Indian Union pointed out the defects of the Self-Government Bill.

The latter Association published 23 objections to the Bill. The editor considers many of those objections to be reasonable. But the Bengal Council has not paid much heed to the proposals of those Associations. There are, perhaps, no men who are vainer than the civilians of Bengal, who consider themselves infallible. Had the Bengal Government accepted the reasonable amendments proposed by Rajah Jai Prokash Lal, the Act would have been in a considerable measure faultless. But all those amendments were rejected. It is very amusing that the Lieutenant-Governor, at the time of passing the Bill, made a few reflections upon the opponents of the measure. It is not easy to say who are hostile to the Bill as passed. The power of the civilians, who are the chief enemies of self-government, has been kept unimpaired in the Bill. Consequently there can be no objection to it. Every one has found out the Lieutenant-Governor. Every one has seen that the self-government measure too has proved a delusion in his hands. Some papers have recommended that a petition should be made to the Viceroy for the amendment of the Act. The writer has no objection to the adoption of that course.

SADHARANI.

**76.** The same paper says that he only is a true statesman who can protect the interests of Indians together with those of Englishmen, in most, if not in

all, matters. Bentinck, Canning, and Ripon were statesmen of the above type. When Canning proclaimed that he forgave all rebels, the mutiny came to an end. Lord Ripon arrived in India at a time when India was becoming poorer and poorer owing to a costly administration; when discontent was spreading among the educated community owing to the want of a suitable field of employment; when it was probable that the contagion of discontent would reach the uneducated community; when the Civilians were not equal to the multifarious duties which had been imposed on Government by the increasing progress of the country, and when both the rulers and the ruled were crying that things could no longer go on in that way. Lord Ripon saw that the best way of solving the difficulty was to entrust natives with some share in the administration of their country. Lord Ripon was of opinion that able Indians should gradually be entrusted with a larger and larger share in the administration of the country. He was of opinion that though the introduction of self-government might be attended with some disadvantages at first, it would teach natives self-government, which is a great gain.

SADHARANI.

**77.** The same paper says that Bengal has not really obtained the right of self-government. As the Magistrates will be the Presidents of the Boards, where will there be self-government? Self-reliance is the root of all education. How will then the Boards learn self-government if they have

to depend entirely upon the Magistrates? They are mistaken who think that it is necessary that the Magistrates should be Presidents, in order that the influential members may not make arrangements to suit their own advantages. It is because these men are encouraged by the Magistrates that they are able to have their own way in all matters. Consequently if the Magistrates are Chairmen of the Boards, the influence of those men will be supreme; but such will not be the case if the Magistrates are not appointed Chairmen. From whatever point of view the subject may be looked at, the appointment of Magistrates as Chairmen of the Boards is by no means desirable. Let every one try to put an end to that arrangement for ever.

78. The same paper says that if the proposed railway from Tarkesvar to Selimabad is constructed, the distress of the labourers of most places in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts may be removed. Crops of many sorts are produced in Selimabad. Consequently if the railway is opened, trade will spread over a large tract of country on both sides of the Damudar, and vegetables may be exported from those parts to Calcutta.

A railway from Tarkesvar to Selimabad.

79. The same paper says that if Government admits natives Natives as volunteers. into the volunteer corps some natives will immediately enlist as volunteers. If the natives obtain military training there will be no longer any want of men. Probably a war will break out between England and Russia. In that event, almost all the troops will have to be sent to the Afghan frontier. Consequently men will be required to keep the peace within the country. If natives are enrolled as volunteers, it may be reasonably expected that the native volunteers will be able to keep the internal peace. That the number of Russian soldiers is so large is mainly because the Czar has given almost all his subjects a military training. But the English Government does not trust Indians. Far from venturing to give Indians a military training, Government does not venture to allow them to keep a sword. Had the English Government trusted Indians, it would have been able to bring to the field as large an army as that of Russia. Mr. William Digby said that if Englishmen had been high-minded and heroic enough to treat natives as friends, and if they had not been afraid to give natives equal privileges with Englishmen in the Council and in the army, it would have been sufficient to keep 20,000 English soldiers in India instead of 60,000. There are few men among Anglo-Indians so farsighted as Mr. Digby. The Anglo-Indians think of protecting their own interests and dignity and not the interests of the English Government. They oppose the admission of natives into the army from the fear lest the natives should obtain privileges. If Lord Dufferin unhesitatingly enrolls natives as volunteers, he will prove himself a true friend of India like Lord Ripon.

80. The same paper says that now that Mr. Beames is being transferred from Burdwan, an attempt should be made to induce the new Commissioner to take steps to remove the distress of the people. Ramlal Let and Janu Letani of village Jassori are suffering very much from distress. Prasanna Mal, Hida Mal, Shyama Mal, Kanak Mal, Laskhmi Mal and Jagannath Mal of Chiteshpore also are suffering from distress. It will be very difficult for them to keep body and soul together if they are not relieved.

The distress in the Province.

81. The same paper says that fresh glorious deeds of Mr. Baker are being published every day. The first glorious deed of Mr. Baker was the offering of insult to the Deputy Magistrate of Kishnaghur in his court. He has recently whipped the durwan of the Barrackpore Park. He has been fined Rs. 10 by the Cantonment Magistrate. But such a punishment will not check such a man.

SADHARANI,  
April 12th, 1885.

SADHARANI.

SADHARANI.

SADHARANI.

SADHARANI,  
April 12th, 1885.

82. A correspondent of the same paper says that from two to three persons are dying every day of cholera in Cholera in Raghunathpore. Raghunathpore in the Ranaghat sub-division.

The correspondent entreats the local Magistrate to take pity upon the poor villagers.

SADHARANI.

83. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor has characterized the administration of independent Tipperah as unsatisfactory in the last Administration Report. It has been stated in the Administration Report that the expenditure of the State exceeds its income, that the work of the Secretariat office is unnecessary, and that the office has been unnecessarily maintained. Will the Lieutenant-Governor, asks the correspondent, tell what words of the Secretariat office have given offence to the Political Agent and consequently to the Government? The Rajah of Tipperah should understand that it has become very difficult for native princes to frustrate the schemes of the Foreign Office.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
April 13th, 1885.

84. The *Navavibhákar*, of the 13th April, in a review of the last Bengali year, says that upon the arrival of Lord Dufferin there is a prospect of a terrible

Review of the last Bengali year.  
war on the frontier and of an increase of taxation. There is no knowing what is in store for India. It is certain that if there is a war all internal improvements will be stopped. But destiny and not Lord Dufferin, who is a lover of peace, is responsible for all this. Natives have obtained some right of self-government. The elective system has been introduced into many towns and suburbs. Natives have been elected Municipal Chairmen in many places. Natives showed proper enthusiasm on the occasion of the municipal elections. Government has been satisfied with the results of the election, and the enemies of natives have been disgraced. The Self-Government Bill has been passed into law. It is certain that the measure will prove a success. The writer heartily thanks Government for these favours, though they are scanty. Natives have been indirectly benefited by the Defence Association. Had not the Defence Association tried to save Mr. Rainey from the hands of the existing law, had not the leader of Anglo-Indians, Sir Rivers Thompson, supported them, had not the Defence Association tried to injure natives by taking up the Walker case, meetings would not have been held in different districts to show sympathy with Laluram Panday, and permanent associations would not have been formed. Anglo-Indians have stimulated the political life of Indians by showing hostility to Lord Ripon. Agitation on Indian affairs is not now confined to India. Agitation is now carried to England. During the year under review the advocates of the zemindars fought hard in England. There were warm discussions in Parliament on the Rent Bill. The English Parliament is gradually paying attention to Indian subjects. Lord Ripon has after his arrival in England increased the importance of the discussion of Indian topics. Indian residents in England have begun to agitate Indian questions in that country. It is a good sign that many English friends of India have joined them. Referring to the loyalty of Indian princes, the writer says that every one has been surprised, and wicked Anglo-Indians have been silenced by the loyalty shown by the native princes. Every Indian prince has offered to help the English Government with all that they have in this time of danger. This has brought even short-sighted newspapers like the *Times* and the *St. James's Gazette*, who were showing hostility to the native princes, to their senses. Those who formerly tried to make the English Government safe by abolishing the armies of the native princes are now eager to avail themselves of the proffered assistance of those armies. The Maharajah of Cashmere, against whom wicked Anglo-Indians have made all sorts of false accusations, is eager to help

the English Government to the best of his ability. The loyalty of native princes has brought Russia to her senses. Russian newspapers will no longer venture to proclaim the disloyalty of the Indian princes and people. Referring to the necessity for the reconstitution of the Bengal Council, the writer says that even the officials have been obliged to admit that the representative system should be at least partially introduced in the appointment of the members of the Bengal Council. Mr. Secretary Macaulay had to admit this at the Trades' Dinner. The Self-Government Act and the Kidderpore Dock's Bill sufficiently show that if the majority of the members are officials, Bills will be passed in the form which Government may choose to give them. The writer hopes that there will be more agitation for the reconstitution of the Bengal Council. During the year under review the ryots of the Midnapore Khas Mehals appealed to the High Court to be saved from the extortion of the officials. The Chief Justice, Sir Richard Garth, referring to this case, severely condemned the law in force in the Khas Mehals. But the Judges of the High Court who heard the appeal, far from condemning the law or the officials, rather supported them. They at first proposed to send the case to the lower court for re-trial, inasmuch as rent had been illegally enhanced, but at last they entrusted Government with the settlement of the matter. Lord Ripon has supported most of the recommendations of the Education Commission. Government has not supported the proposal relating to the teaching of morality in schools from the fear lest the religious feeling of India should be in any way offended by adopting that course. Government has done well in deciding thus. But attention should be paid to the education of the heart along with that of the head. More money will now be spent upon primary education. Expenditure upon high education will not be stopped but will be diminished. The Self-Government Boards will be in a considerable measure entrusted with the superintendence of education. It is not known whether the present arrangement in the Education Department will in that case continue. Natives have been appointed Assistant Inspectors of Schools in many places. Government has done well in appointing the able Assistant Inspector, Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mukerjee, as Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.

85. The same paper says that the planters are not favourably disposed towards Mr. Elliot, who did not approve of the oppressions committed by them. He has

The Assam planters.

gone home on leave for some months. Finding in his absence a good opportunity, the planters have raised a great cry. An advocate of the planters has appeared under the assumed name of Britannicus. The planters, perhaps, indulge in the vain hope that deluded by their lies the new Chief Commissioner, Mr. Ward, will help them to establish an undisputed lordship over Assam by repealing the Coolie Emigration law with the consent of Lord Dufferin.

86. The same paper says that it expressed pleasure at the appointment

Appointment of Mr. Lowis as Com. of Mr. Larminie as the Commissioner of Burdwan.

Burdwan. The whole province was reassured by the appointment of the sympathetic Mr. Larminie, in the place of the unsympathetic Mr. Beames, as Commissioner of Burdwan at this time of distress. Is it for this reason that the Lieutenant-Governor has cancelled his former order and brought the unsympathetic Mr. Lowis to Burdwan and sent Mr. Larminie to Dacca? People say that Mr. Lowis has been brought to Burdwan, because he is a near relation of the Lieutenant-Governor. There can be no doubt that Burdwan will suffer on account of the cancelling of the former arrangement.

87. The same paper learns from the *Surabhi* that the Secretariat office of the Government of India has rejected

Natives as volunteers.  
enrolment of four native gentlemen of Madras as volunteers. The *Surabhi* says that the Secretary rejected the proposal without referring the matter

NAVAIBHAKAR,  
April 13th, 1885.

NAVAIBHAKAR.

NAVAIBHAKAR.

to the Viceroy. But the Editor is disinclined to believe that the Secretary passed an order on such an important subject without referring the matter to the Viceroy. If the Secretary has really done so, cannot the Viceroy revoke that order? Will Government act wisely in trusting natives so little as not to enrol them as volunteers? Has Government ceased to employ sepoy soldiers because of the mutiny? It should also be remembered that educated Indians did not approve of the mutiny, but that only a few wicked men incited the sepoy by spreading false rumours. The writer cannot comprehend why Government cannot enrol Hindus and Mussulmans as volunteers when it has admitted Eurasians and native Christians into the volunteer corps. If the English volunteers refuse to act in concert with natives, a separate volunteer corps should be formed for the latter.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Ap 13th, 1885

The vernacular scholarship examination.

88. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 13th April, complains that none of the questions on Bengali literature and Bengali composition in the vernacular scholarship examination of this year was easy. Such difficult questions serve no other purpose than that of displaying the learning of the examiner. Such questions only disconcert the candidates and their teachers. The correspondent recommends that the number of text-books fixed for the above examination should be reduced as far as possible.

SOM PRAKASH.

89. Another correspondent of the same paper says that there is great mismanagement in the punchayet of the village Inatpore under thana Bankipore in

Diamond Harbour. The correspondent entreats the District Superintendent of Police to improve the condition of the punchayets by appointing a Superintendent to inspect their work. But if the police only is depended upon for the inspection of the work of the punchayets, the people will derive no benefit from them.

SOM PRAKASH.

The vernacular scholarship examination.

90. The same paper says that correspondents writing to it have complained of the difficult nature of the questions on Bengali literature and grammar in the last vernacular scholarship examination. The questions quoted by the correspondents are indeed too difficult for boys. In order to prevent the recurrence of such a thing the editor recommends that the examiners should be required to submit the questions set by them either to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Schools or to a Committee formed of three experienced persons for revision. A multitude of text-books is not suitable for boys of tender years. The educational authorities should look to the matter. Is there any probability of boys of tender years understanding physics and botany?

SOM PRAKASH.

The Defence Association and guilty Europeans.

91. The same paper learns that Europeans are trying to save from punishment the European who has been committed to the Sessions for trial for killing a native at Shibpore near Assensole. The writer is not aware if these Europeans are men of the Defence Association. If they are men of the Defence Association it must be said that Europeans are placing obstacles in the way of an impartial administration of justice by creating the Defence Association, and are thus making it impossible for Government to perform its duties. If the guilty are saved from punishment in this manner the people will be defenceless. Government should carefully look to such matters.

SOM PRAKASH.

The punchayets.

92. The same paper recommends that instead of entrusting the police with the superintendence of the work of the punchayets, Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates should inspect their work on the occasion of tours and try to improve them; otherwise no good will be derived from the punchayets.

SOM PRakash,  
March 28th, 1885.

93. The same paper says that two or three successive years of drought  
are followed by a famine in India, which is  
The distress in the province.

communication between different parts of the country was very difficult, the people used to store grains for two or three years owing to the apprehension of famine. But that practice has now ceased. The present distress in the province will continue to increase until the next harvest. But if Government and generous people afford timely relief, the distress may be alleviated. The writer learns from a letter of Rámkuñár Vidyáratna, that relief has become indispensably necessary. Government should no longer remain indifferent. It should not under the pretext of war desist from affording relief to the distressed. It is for Government to bear all burdens.

94. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 13th April, contains an article headed "Sir Rivers Thompson and the Local Self-Government Bill," from which we extract the following observations:—Considering that

Sir Rivers Thompson and the Local Self-Government Bill.

it was the people of Bengal who had more than the people of any other Presidency agitated for the right of self-government, and that it was they who were more deserving of the right than the others, it would have been only proper if the self-government law had been first introduced into Bengal, and the right had been conferred upon the people of Bengal in a more extended form than that in which it was bestowed upon the people of other Presidencies. But as a matter of fact, not only has the self-government law for Bengal been passed last of all, but the right of self-government granted to Bengalis under that law is also a more restricted one than what has been conferred upon the people of other Presidencies. Lord Ripon's proposal to confer the right of self-government upon natives not only delighted Bengalis, but Sir Rivers Thompson also. His Honor repeatedly assured Bengalis of his desire to grant them that right. During the debate on the Native Jurisdiction Bill in the Indian Legislative Council, Sir Rivers earnestly prayed that that measure might be withdrawn, inasmuch as if Government proceeded with it, difficulties might arise in giving effect to the many beneficent proposals which were then under the consideration of Lord Ripon's administration. Again by passing the Municipal Bill for Bengal, His Honor greatly extended the powers and privileges of the municipal rate-payers in disregard of the opposition of Mr. Reynolds and other members of his Legislative Council. The first Self-Government Bill drafted by Mr. Macaulay and approved of by His Honor was an excellent measure, and exceedingly satisfied Bengalis, who were further gratified to find that Sir Rivers was anxious to introduce the elective system into the proposed Local and District Boards. Mr. Westmacott's reports on this subject caused great satisfaction. Neither before nor even for a considerable time after the Jurisdiction Bill agitation was Sir Rivers Thompson found to shew the least indifference in the matter of Local Self-Government. However great might be his opposition to native interests in other matters, and however rigorous his administration of Bengal, his references to the subject of self-government were invariably made in a liberal spirit. It was only since the occasion of opening the Gunduck bridge that a change became perceptible in him. His Honor made a speech on that occasion, and in that speech he gave vent to his anger against educated Bengalis. The sentiments expressed in his Trades' Dinner speech were only an improvement on those which had found expression on the former occasion. There may be two causes to account for this change in the views of Sir Rivers. The first is his defeat and the triumph of Bengalis in the Kishnagore students' case. When in that case the local authorities were harassing the students under his orders, and Bengalis were blaming him

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
April 13th, 1885.

on all sides, Lord Ripon shewed some sign of displeasure with him. The second cause has reference to the fact that knowing that Lord Ripon was a warm advocate of local self-government, and that any opposition to that measure would not produce much effect so long as he remained Viceroy, Sir Rivers Thompson did not pass the Bill before Lord Ripon's departure from India, and acted hypocritically by suppressing his true views.

There can be no doubt that by passing the Self-Government Bill in the form in which it has been passed, Sir Rivers has extremely injured Bengalis, and gratified his feeling of hostility, if he is really hostile to them; but if the British Government lasts in this country for any very considerable time, ten years hence it will become necessary to grant Bengalis the rights which have now been withheld from them by Sir Rivers Thompson. And when Bengalis do obtain those rights, the name of Sir Rivers Thompson will be held up to general execration.

**ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,**  
April 13th, 1885.

95. The same paper contains an account of an imaginary oral examination of the same candidates in the recent Statutory Civil Service examination, and of some Deputy Magistrates. The examiner, a civilian,

is represented as asking them certain questions as to what they should be guided by in trying cases, as to their duty when they had to choose between convicting and discharging a prisoner, and as to the character of the police, to all of which questions those among the examinees that replied that the will of the Magistrate is the law, that conviction is to be preferred to discharge, and that the police is very bad, inasmuch as it sends up European offenders for trial, were praised.

**ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.**

96. The same paper remarks in reference to the impressment of coolies for the Rawul Pindee Durbar, and the oppression attending it, that more fearful oppression will be committed if there be war, and if Anglo-Indians and Eurasians are enrolled as volunteers.

**SAMAYA**  
April 13th, 1885.

97. The *Samaya*, of the 13th April, in reviewing the events of the past year, says that there is none in India who does not support the English in

their quarrel with the Russians. The educated natives are anxious to become volunteers, and the native princes are ready to place the resources of their States entirely at the disposal of the English. The newspapers have during the year under review done their work efficiently. The *Statesman* has done a service to the community by exposing the cruelties practised in the Presidency Jail. The release of the Salem prisoners was owing entirely to the efforts of the press. The attempt to relieve the distress in Burdwan, Beerbboom and Bankoora is due to newspaper agitation.

**SAMAYA.**

98. The same paper is afraid that an attempt will be made during the current year to take away the freedom of the native papers, for the Lieutenant-

Governor is not satisfied with the tone of that section of the press, and he has submitted a list of papers to Lord Dufferin, in which he has condemned them all, with the exception of six. With the Liberals in power, and with Lord Dufferin as Viceroy, the re-imposition of the Press Act is impossible. But if the Liberals are defeated, if Conservatives come to power, and Lord Lytton becomes the Secretary of State for India, there will be much to fear.

There is not much hope of internal reforms during this year. If Government is engaged in a war with Russia, it will not be able to pay much attention to the administration of the country. If there is war, natives may be enrolled as volunteers, and native chiefs appointed as commanders. But Government distrusts the natives so much that it is not likely that the privilege of enrolment will be freely given.

99. The same paper thinks that the fine of Rs. 10 imposed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore on

*Mr. Baker, the Assistant Superintendent of Police.*

for an officer employed in the Police Department. The writer thinks that if the Durwan who was beaten by Mr. Baker had not been supported by a respectable European, Mr. Baker would not have been convicted.

SAMAYA,  
April 13th, 1885.

100. The same paper notices that a paharawalla has been shot at the Government Printing Press at Lahore by

*Shooting of a native by a European.*

one Sullivan, who says that he shot the man

by mistake, for he was drunk at the time. If drunkenness were considered an excuse for a crime, it would be a fine thing indeed. A small fine would be considered a sufficient punishment for a European who, when drunk, had shot a native. The natives are worse than inferior animals in the eye of Englishmen. The example of the Defence Association should be followed by natives, and they should try their best to get rascals like Sullivan adequately punished.

SAMAYA.

101. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that famine is assuming gigantic proportions in the villages belonging to the district of Beer-

*Famine at Rampurhat.* bboom. The writer was greatly touched at the sight of the wretchedness presented by a Mahomedan householder. In some villages half the people are starving, in others one-fourth, in some again one-eighth. In the quarters inhabited by low class people, eating rice has become a thing of the past. If Government do not make arrangements for the relief of the sufferers, they will meet with untimely death.

SAMAYA.

102. The *Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 13th April, says that the Mismanagement of the Tramway arrangements in connection with the starting Company. of cars on the Cornwallis line are very bad.

SAMACHAR CHANDRIKA,  
April 13th, 1885.

Cars start at the interval of thirty minutes, and for the High Court and Dhurrumtollah alternatively. The writer thinks that the interval should be reduced to 10 minutes.

103. The same paper complains that there are no arrangements for Water-supply in Calcutta and South. Eastern State Railway stations. the supply of water to the passengers in the stations of Jadhapur, Dhakuria, Ballygunge, and Garia of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA.

104. The *Prabháti*, of the 14th April, says that if the 400 gentlemen The Volunteering movement. who have applied for enrolment as volunteers can get the privilege of enrolment, five crores of men will come forward for the same. Signs of life are visible not only in Bengal, but also in other parts of the country.

PRABHATI,  
April 14th, 1885.

105. The *Surabhi*, of the 14th April, says that the Self-Govern- The Self-Government Bill. ment Bill has been passed in such a form

that it is not easy to determine whether it gives the right of self-government upon the people, or makes them more dependent than ever upon Government. The editor never thought that Lord Ripon's Self-Government scheme should be so disfigured in the hands of Sir Rivers Thompson.

SURABHI,  
April 14th 1885.

106. The same paper says that not only the Indian princes but many Loyalty of natives. zamindars also have offered to assist Government in the event of a war. Such loyalty

as Indians have shewn upon hearing of an impending war with Russia was never shewn by any people to foreign rulers. The writer waits to see how Government will reward natives for their loyalty.

SURABHI.

107. The same paper says that a question has been set from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" in the First Arts examination of this year, though that piece is not included among the text books fixed

*The paper on English in the First Arts examination.*

SURABHI.

for the examination. The writer hopes that the examiners will be warned against such carelessness in future, and that no marks will be assigned to the question set from the "Deserted Village."

SURABHI,  
April 18th, 1885.

108. The same paper, replying to a correspondent who contradicted its statement regarding the oppression in the Pubna Jail, says that it agrees with the

correspondent in thinking that the present Jail Superintendent is a kind gentleman. It does not agree with the correspondent in thinking that the work assigned to the prisoners is light. It only admits that owing to the kindness and discretion of the Jail Superintendent the sufferings of the prisoners are considerably alleviated. As to the reasoning that the prisoners live more comfortably in the jail than in their homes, because they weigh more when in the jail than when they first come into it, the writer says that this reasoning is fallacious. It should be remembered that harassment and uneasiness of mind make the prisoners under trial weak and sickly. For this reason they weigh so light when they enter the jail. As for the dress of the prisoners, few will think it to be excellent like the correspondent. The correspondent has asked whether the largest portion of the prisoners do not wear *langutis* at home. So far as the writer is aware, even the poorer classes do not now wear *langutis* at home.

SURABHI.

109. The same paper says that natives deserve reward for the sincere loyalty shown by them at this time of danger. The loyalty shown by Indians

has startled and alarmed Russia, and has thus done greater service than hundreds of thousands of soldiers. In 1857 the people of many parts of India obtained noble pledges from the Queen by rebelling. Will not now Indians obtain any reward for the sincere loyalty which they have shewn? Let Lord Dufferin proclaim that in consideration of the loyalty shewn by Indians, the high offices in the army will be thrown open to them, and they will be enrolled as volunteers.

SURABHI.

110. A correspondent of the same paper says that the candidates for the upper primary examination were asked to prove the 27th proposition, of the 1st Book of

Euclid, though only the first 26 propositions are fixed for that examination. The correspondent hopes that the examiner will distribute the marks assigned to that question among the other questions. The writer recommends that the teachers of the Government aided middle class schools should be appointed examiners in the upper primary examination.

SURABHI.

111. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the people of Deoghur greatly honoured Mr. Jones, the local sub-divisional officer, at the time of

his departure for home. Mr. Jones is very kind and courteous. The special merit of Mr. Jones is that at the time of the violent Ilbert Bill agitation he expressed the opinion that jurisdiction over Englishmen should be given to intelligent native officers.

SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
April 14th, 1885.

Mismanagement of the Tramway Com-  
pany.

112. The *Samáchar Chándriká*, of the 14th April, says that the benches in the tramcars can scarcely accommodate four persons, though by the rules five persons are to sit on each of them. The writer thinks, in summer at least, no more than four persons should be taken on each bench. The cars are open on all sides, and there is no protection from rains. Arrangements should be made to hang curtains to ward off the rain. The conductors of tramcars are nawabs. If anybody puts a rupee into their hands they get annoyed. They would be glad if the passenger paid them the fixed number of pice in each case.

113. The *Samvád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 14th April, notices  
 The volunteering movement.  
 that 400 Bengalis have memorialised  
 the Government for permission to enrol  
 themselves as volunteers. The enthusiasm displayed is great. Will not  
 Government let them have the privileges prayed for?

SAMVAD PURNA-  
 CHANDRODAYA,  
 April 14th, 1885.

114. The *Samvád Prabhakar*, of the 15th April, notices the appli-  
 The volunteering movement.  
 cation of 400 respectable Bengali gentlemen for  
 obtaining the privilege of enrolment as  
 volunteers. If Lord Dufferin grants this application, many more men will  
 come forward to become volunteers. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin  
 will act as a great statesman. If there is any objection as to the  
 enrolment of natives in the same corps with Europeans, separate corps  
 may be formed for them. But the writer does not understand why natives  
 and Europeans will not work in the same corps.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
 April 15th, 1885.

115. The *Samvád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 16th April, says that  
 Sir Rivers Thompson.  
 Sir River Thompson is a puppet in the  
 hands of his advisers, who turn him any way  
 they choose. They persuaded him to shield Mr. Beadon, though he was  
 guilty of serious offences, and they made him agree to promote local officers  
 who might illegally discharge European guilty of murdering natives.  
 Sir Rivers has no independence of character. With a weak brain and  
 a weak constitution no one can act with freedom. The man who can  
 trample down justice under foot while sitting on the bench of British Justice,  
 and who is full of race pride and race antagonism is not capable of doing  
 justice to the millions of natives entrusted to his care. The Commissioners  
 of Calcutta are able and educated men; they know what their duties are,  
 and they try to perform these duties to the best of their power. When they  
 had done their best to improve the sanitation of the town, what necessity  
 was there of wounding their feelings by appointing a Commission under  
 section 28? The appointment of this Commission simply showed the  
 foolishness of the Lieutenant-Governor. It would be well if the Lieute-  
 nant-Governor and his advisers desist from such acts even from this time.  
 But if they still quarrel with the Commissioners, the letter will not yield  
 nor would the rate-payers be wanting in their respect for the Commis-  
 sioners elected by them. The only consequence would be that not only the  
 Lieutenant-Governor, but even his advisers will lose the respect of the public.

SAMVAD PURNA-  
 CHANDRODAYA.  
 April 16th, 1885.

116. The *Samvád Prabhakar*, of the 17th April, says that the Russian  
 The armies of native princes.  
 scare has produced one good result, namely it  
 has demonstrated to the world that the armies  
 of native princes, instead of being a source of danger to the British Govern-  
 ment, are a source of strength to it. All the princes are ready to help the  
 British Government with their armies. The enemies of England have come  
 to know how powerful she is.

SAMVAD  
 PRABHAKAR,  
 April 17th, 1885.

117. The *Bangabásí*, of the 18th April, says that Mr. Miller and  
 The Burdwan Raj.  
 Lala Banvihari Kapur seem to be of opinion  
 that the adoption of a son to the late  
 Maharajah has become of urgent importance. But the Raries,  
 are opposed to the appointment of Mr. Miller, and Lala Banvihari  
 as managers. The writer hears that there are two or three parties in  
 the family. Government should take all these things into considera-  
 tion before appointing a manager. The ruin of the first zemindar family in  
 Bengal should be averted by all means.

BANGABASI,  
 April 18th, 1885.

118. The same paper thinks that the number of the cases of oppression  
 Oppression on natives.  
 practiced by Europeans on natives increased  
 greatly during the year 1884-85. This  
 increase is the direct fruit of increase of ill-feeling between natives  
 and Europeans. This is a disgrace to civilized administration, and  
 it touches the feelings of the subject races to the quick. As instances of  
 this kind of oppression, the writer mentions the Webb case, the Sgadelli

BANGABASI.

case, the Krishnagar student's case, the fracas at the Presidency College, the imprisonment of the Thakur of Bidasir, the insult offered by Mr. Baker to the Munsiff of Serampore, the shooting of natives at Takra, the story of catching of boats by the Superintendents of the Presidency and Alipore Jails, the Francis case, the driver's case at Dibrugarh, Laluram Panday's case, Mohar Gope's case, Mr. Walton's case, the cruelties in the Presidency Jail, the insult offered by Mr. Baker to Rajahs and Maharajahs at Tarakesvara, and the Glover case.

SAMVAD BHAKTA,  
March 26th, 1885.

119. The *Samvad Bhakta*, of the 26th March, points out that the

The post office at Nilgiri. post office at Nilgiri is not under good management. As the question of deciding the rights of the two claimants to the Nilgiri Raj, after the death of the present Raja, will shortly be considered, the writer suggests that the local post office should in future be placed under the management of one, who should have no connection with the Raj. The writer takes exception to the present postmaster, on the ground that he is the private tutor of the Mayurbhunj Prince, who is a claimant and puts up in the premises of the Nilgiri Raja.

UTKAL DIPAKA,  
March 28th, 1885.

120. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 28th March, reports that the road from Cuttack to Taldanga is not always safe. It Road from Cuttack to Taldanga. is oftentimes infested with thieves and robbers, who move about in quest of plunder. To substantiate this, it relates the accidents which happened to a traveller named Fakir Tripathi, who narrowly escaped the dangers that beset him.

SEBAKA,  
April 1st, 1885.

121. The *Sebaka*, of the 1st April, is glad to learn that at the suggestion of Lieutenant-Colonel Rivet-Carnac the Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a volunteer reserve, consisting of Europeans, Native Christians and Eurasians. It then goes on to remark in the following way :—

"The above Resolution of the Government of India is no doubt very encouraging, but what we cannot understand is the fact that the Eurasians and the Native Christians are to be trusted more than the other sections of the native community in India. It may be that the India Government do not intend to create invidious distinctions, and that they will finally extend the privileges to all Indians in general; but the proposal, as it stands, is liable to be looked upon with suspicion and distrust by those portions of the native community, whose sincere professions of loyalty have been left unheeded. We advise Government to take the natives of India into their confidence, enlist as many of them as are available as volunteers, and open the higher grades of military service to them without scruples, and they will find that the 250 millions of Indians will be a match for any number of soldiers that Russia, together with other powers of the world, may choose to pour into her frontiers. At the same time we advise our contemporaries to agitate the question of the military education of the natives as often as possible, and we doubt not but that the Government will be induced to adopt conciliatory measures by altering the antiquated and conservative policy which has hitherto governed its actions in the Military Department."

SEBAKA.

122. The same paper apprehends that the resolution of Government on the prospects and promotions of ministerial officers.

Government resolution on ministerial officers, published in a recent issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*, will result in the removal and retirement of vernacular-knowing officers from, and the appointment of English-knowing officers to, Government service.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,  
*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE.

*The 18th April 1885.*